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EVENING PAPERS .. FRIDAY, 28th SEPTEMBER, 1934.
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CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH - 30th JUNE, 1933.

Summary for the Mandated Territory of Nauru.

The Commonwealth Statistician (Mr. E. T. McPhee) has made available Census Bulletin No. 7 containing a Summary of the preliminary analysis of the Census returns collected in the Mandated Territory of Nauru at the Census of the 30th June, 1933. The Bulletin includes particulars concerning both the non-indigenous and also the native population where applicable, with respect to age, marriage, dependent children, orphanhood, schooling, war service, religion, birthplace, period of residence in Nauru, nationality, race, industry, grade of employment and income. The occupied dwellings of the European population are classified in detail according to the class of dwelling, the materials of which the outer walls were built, the number of rooms, number of inmates, number of persons sleeping out, nature of occupancy, and the unfurnished rental per week.

POPULATION: The total population of the island of Nauru as at the Census of 30th June, 1933, was 2,641, of whom 1,834 were males and 807 females.

The non-indigenous population totalled 1,101, comprising 1,037 males and 64 females. The European population was 165, being 101 males and 64 females. Included in the non-indigenous population were 936 Chinese under indenture to the British Phosphate Commissioners. The native population totalled 1,540, comprising 797 males and 743 females. The native population of Nauru is divided into fourteen administrative districts and a Census return was compiled in tabular form by the Chief of each district, under the guidance of the Deputy Supervisor of Census and the Head Chief.

AGE: 8 per cent. of the European population were under 5 years of age; 14 per cent. under 10 years of age; 21 per cent. under 15 years; and 25 per cent. under 21 years of age.

Reliable information was not available concerning the Chinese population. 17 per cent. of the native population were under 5 years of age; 31 per cent. under 10 years; 42 per cent. under 15 years; and 54 per cent. under 21 years of age. The average age of the non-indigenous population was 31 years, and for the native population 22 years.

CONJUGAL CONDITION: 52 per cent. of the European population were married or widowed, and of the 82 persons married, 44 per cent. were females. 39 per cent. of the native population were married, widowed, or divorced. 20 natives were stated to have been divorced.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE: Of the European population 31 males stated that they had dependent children under 16 years of age. The number of such dependent children totalled 57, of whom 35 were resident in Nauru at the 30th June, 1933. The number of native children under 16 years of age recorded at the Census totalled 651.

SCHOOLING: 21 European children were attending the Government School on 30th June, 1933. The number of native children aged 6 to 16 years in Nauru totalled 385 and according to the Census a total of 385 native children were attending the Government Schools; education being compulsory between the ages of six and sixteen.

/WAR SERVICE

WAR SERVICE: Of the European population, 15 males and 1 female served abroad with the A.I.F. during the Great War. 19 per cent. of the adult male Europeans had been members of the A.I.F.

RELIGION: The Church of England with 80 had the greatest number of adherents amongst the non-indigenous population; Presbyterian 25; Roman Catholic 15; and Methodist 14. Of the native population 1,022 were stated to be Protestant and 518 Roman Catholic.

BIRTHPLACE: Excluding the Chinese and native population, 91 persons or 55 per cent. of the population were born in Australia, and 57 persons or 35 per cent. in the British Isles. The majority of the 936 Chinese are said to have been born in Hong Kong.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN NAURU: 45 per cent. of the male European population not born in Nauru had resided on the island for a period of less than 5 years, and 70 per cent. for less than 10 years. Similarly, 50 per cent. of the females had less than 5 years' residence in Nauru and 71 per cent. less than 10 years. Particulars were not stated concerning the Chinese population.

NATIONALITY: All the non-indigenous female population were of British Nationality, and only two males of the non-indigenous population for whom particulars were supplied were of foreign nationality.

RACE: Excluding the Chinese section the whole of the non-indigenous population of Nauru were of European race.

INDUSTRY: Of the 1,101 non-indigenous population of Nauru, 1,024 were breadwinners and 77 dependents. The Chinese section included 930 employed under indenture to the British Phosphate Commissioners, and 6 employed by the administration of Nauru. 887 of the indentured Chinese were employed in Mining and Quarrying, and 43 in Personal and Domestic Service. 695 were unskilled labourers, 94 were boatmen, 38 engineering fitters and turners, 13 carpenters, 11 concreters, 6 blacksmiths, 6 boiler-makers, 3 plumbers, 3 engine drivers, and 18 in other skilled trades.

Of the total European population of 165 persons, 72 were employed in Mining and Quarrying; 12 in Public Administration and Professional occupations; 2 in Commerce and Finance; 1 in Transport and Communication; 1 in Personal and Domestic Service; and 77 were dependents.

460 persons or 30 per cent. of the native population were stated to be breadwinners. 124 persons or 27 per cent. of the native breadwinners were employed in Administration (including Law and Order 65, Education 25, and Health 13); 16 per cent. Fishing; 6 per cent. Personal and Domestic Service; 4 per cent. in Mining and Quarrying; and 37 per cent. were without any settled occupation or their industry was not stated.

GRADE OF EMPLOYMENT: 53 per cent. of the European population of Nauru were in the wage-earning group, which comprised 82 males and 5 females.

INCOME: Particulars concerning income were not supplied with respect to either the Chinese indentured labourers or the native population. 2.3 per cent. of the European breadwinners stated they received during the year ended the 30th June, 1933, income less than £1 per week; 2.3 per cent. between £1 and £2 per week; 2.3 per cent. between £2 and £3 per week; 9.1 per cent. between £3 and £4 per week; 18.2 per cent. between £4 and £5 per week; and 64.8 per cent. over £5 per week.

/DWELLINGS

DWELLINGS.

At the 30th June, 1933, there were 81 occupied dwellings on the island of Nauru, excluding dwellings of the indigenous population. Of the total occupied dwellings, 80 were private dwellings.

OUTER WALLS: The outer walls of 67 private dwellings or 84 per cent. were built of wood and 15 per cent. of fibro-cement.

NUMBER OF ROOMS: 8.7 per cent. of the private dwellings in Nauru consisted of one room; 40 per cent. of two rooms; 7.5 per cent. of three rooms; 25 per cent. of four rooms; 12.5 per cent. of five rooms; and 6.3 per cent. of more than five rooms; there being an average of three rooms per dwelling.

NUMBER OF INMATES: 51 per cent. of the dwellings had one inmate, and 83 per cent. less than four inmates at the 30th June, 1933; the average number of inmates per occupied dwelling being 2.

SLEEPING OUT: According to the Census returns in 12 private dwellings, or 15 per cent. of the total occupied private dwellings in Nauru, persons were sleeping out through the year on verandahs or in sleep-outs which were not permanently enclosed.

NATURE OF OCCUPANCY: At the 30th June, 1933, 78 of the private dwellings were occupied by tenants.

UNFURNISHED RENTAL PER WEEK: Particulars concerning rental were supplied with respect to 76 of the total of 78 private dwellings occupied by tenants. For 47 per cent. an unfurnished rental of less than 10/- per week was paid; 50 per cent. between 10/- and 15/- per week; one per cent. between 20/- and 25/- per week; and one per cent. between 40/- and 50/- per week.

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